REMARKS

I.   Introduction

Claims 3, 4, 11, 20, 27, and 35 have been canceled herein without prejudice. Claims 36 to 39 have been added. Claims 1, 8, 9, 16, 17, 19, 24 to 26, 32, and 33 have been amended (strikeouts and brackets indicating deleted text and underlining indicating added text). No new matter has been added. Claims 1, 2, 5 to 10, 12 to 17, 19, 21 to 26, 28 to 34, and 36 to 39 are now pending in the present application. In view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks, it is respectfully submitted that all of the presently pending claims are allowable, and reconsideration is respectfully requested.

II.   Objection to Claim 24

Claim 24 has been amended herein without prejudice to correct its dependency, thereby rendering moot the present objection. Approval and entry, and withdrawal of the present objection, are respectfully requested.

III.   Rejection of Claims 1 to 6, 8 to 14, 16, 17, 19 to 22, 24 to 30, and 32 to 35 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1 to 6, 8 to 14, 16, 17, 19 to 22, 24 to 30, and 32 to 35 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over the combination of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0133546 ("the Oni reference") and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0061482 ("the Emmerichs reference"). It is respectfully submitted that the combination of the Oni and Emmerichs references does not render unpatentable these claims, and the present rejection should be withdrawn, at least for the following reasons.

As an initial matter, claims 3, 4, 11, 20, 27, and 35 have been canceled herein without prejudice, thereby rendering moot the present rejection with respect to those claims.

As for the remaining claims, to reject a claim under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), the Office bears the initial burden of presenting a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *In re Rijckaert*, 9 F.3d 1531, 1532, 28 U.S.P.Q.2d 1955, 1956 (Fed. Cir. 1993). To establish *prima facie* obviousness, three criteria must be satisfied. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation to modify or combine reference teachings. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988). This teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination must be found in the prior art and not based on the application disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). As clearly indicated by the Supreme Court, it is "important to identify a reason that would have prompted a person of

ordinary skill in the relevant field to combine the [prior art] elements" in the manner claimed. *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727 (2007). In this regard, the Supreme Court further noted that "rejections on obviousness cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness." *Id.*, at 1396. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 U.S.P.Q. 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Third, the prior art reference(s) must teach or suggest all of the claim features. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 U.S.P.Q. 580 (C.C.P.A. 1974). As explained herein, the Office Action does satisfy these requirements as to all of the features of the claims.

Independent claim 1, which has been amended herein without prejudice to include subject matter of canceled claims 3 and 4, relates to a method of managing visibility of GUI components in an application, and provides, *inter alia*, the following:

> for displaying a user interface screen of the application
> according to an applied one of the plurality of profiles:
>> initializing the application, wherein the initializing includes:
>>> starting the application; and
>>> building the user interface screen of the application with
>> all of the GUI components set as visible;
>> invoking the visibility manager to:
>>> determine, based on the selected visibility states of the
>> applied profile, which of the GUI components of the built
>> interface are to be set as not visible; and
>>> revise the built user interface screen based on the
>> determination; and
>> displaying the revised user interface screen of the
> application.

With respect to canceled claims 3 and 4, the Office Action refers to pars. 62 to 65 of the Oni reference as assertedly disclosing initially building a user interface that includes all GUI components set as visible and subsequently revising the user interface based on a profile for display of the user interface in accordance with a profile. The cited section merely indicates that a user profile may dynamically change and that user interfaces displayed over time may differ based on the changes to the profile. However, the changes are not to a generated interface, but rather between interfaces generated at different times, *i.e.*, each interface generation via a separate instantiation of an interface generation method for generation of a new interface and each generated for a different profile – the profile before it is changed and the profile after it is changed. The Oni reference does not disclose

or suggest an interface generation method that includes, for a particular display of a particular interface according to an applied profile, initially generating an interface with all GUI components set as visible and then revising the generated interface according to a profile. The Emmerichs reference is not relied upon for correcting, and indeed does not correct, this critical deficiency of the Oni reference.

Therefore, the combination of the Oni and Emmerichs references does not disclose or suggest all of the features of claim, so that the combination of the Oni and Emmerichs reference does not render unpatentable claim 1 or any of its dependent claims, e.g., claims 2, 5, 6, and 8.

Claim 9, as herein amended without prejudice, includes subject matter analogous to that of claim 1. Claim 9 and its dependent claims, e.g., claims 10, 12 to 14, and 16, are therefore allowable for essentially the same reasons as claim 1.

Claim 17, as herein amended without prejudice, includes subject matter analogous to that of claim 1. Claim 17 and its dependent claims, e.g., claims 19, 21, 22, and 24, are therefore allowable for essentially the same reasons as claim 1.

Claim 25, as herein amended without prejudice, includes subject matter analogous to that of claim 1. Claim 25 and its dependent claims, e.g., claims 26, 28 to 30, and 32, are therefore allowable for essentially the same reasons as claim 1.

Claim 33, as herein amended without prejudice, includes subject matter analogous to that of claim 1. Claim 33 and its dependent claim 34 are therefore allowable for essentially the same reasons as claim 1.

Withdrawal of this obviousness rejection is therefore respectfully requested.

IV. Rejection of Claims 7, 15, 23, and 31 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 7, 15, 23, and 31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over the combination of the Oni reference, the Emmerichs reference, and U.S. Patent No. 6,476,833 ("the Moshfeghi reference"). It is respectfully submitted that the combination of the Oni, Emmerichs, and Moshfeghi references does not render unpatentable these claims, and the present rejection should be withdrawn, at least for the following reasons.

Claims 7, 15, 23, and 31 ultimately depend from claims 1, 9, 17, and 25, respectively, and are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons as their respective base claims, since the secondary Moshfeghi reference does not correct the critical deficiencies

noted above with respect to the Oni and Emmerichs references. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) (any dependent claim that depends from a non-obvious independent claim is non-obvious).

Withdrawal of this obviousness rejection is therefore respectfully requested.

V.   New Claims 36 to 39

Claims 36 to 39 have been added have been added herein. It is respectfully submitted that new claims 36 to 39 do not add any new matter and are fully supported by the present application, including the specification.
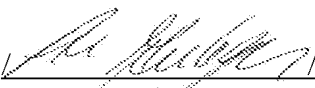
Independent claim 36 relates to a method for displaying a user interface and provides for parallel and synchronized processing by an application and a visibility manager for displaying the interface. Specifically, claim 36 provides that the application initially builds a user interface data structure and calls the visibility manager for customizing the built structure in accordance with a profile. After the modification, the application displays the modified user interface represented by the modified data structure. None of the cited references discloses or suggests initially building a user interface structure, subsequently calling another module for modifying the structure, and then displaying an interface represented by the modified structure, as provided for in the context of claim 36. Accordingly, claim 36 and its dependent claims 37 to 39 are allowable.

VI.   Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that any outstanding objections and rejections of the claims should be withdrawn. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that all of the pending claims are in condition for allowance. Prompt reconsideration and allowance of the present application are therefore earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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